

Homes Bombed, 300 Driven Out of Town

(Special to The Courier)

MORRIS, Ala.—Their homes dynamited by irate mobs, this town's 300 Negroes were driven out on orders of "be gone by sundown" following the slaying of a deputy sheriff by a sawmill worker here Wednesday.

The trouble started when Lott Vergess, 52-year-old sawmill hand, became upset over mistreatment by his fellow-workers and sought to correct the situation. He was charged with creating a disturbance.

Negro Killer Is Threatened By Mob of His Own Race

Sylacauga, Ala., Aug. 16 (AP).—A Negro, threatened by a mob of his own race for the shooting of a crippled Negro cab driver, has been transferred to jail here for safekeeping. Police Chief Willis Dean said today.

Dean identified the Negro as Harrel Hamilton, 21, of Birmingham, and said he had admitted the shooting of Willie Cole in Talladega Saturday night.

The police chief said Hamilton also had signed a written statement that he killed J. W. Pike, white taxi driver, in Sylacauga July 4.

Shortly after the shooting of Cole, said Dean, a large crowd of Negroes gathered before the Talladega jail and asked that Hamilton be turned over to them.

Hamilton, he said, was spirited from the jail and taken to Sylacauga.

Cole, shot several times, is in critical condition in a Talladega Hospital.

When Deputy Sheriff Dewey Rickles went to the home of Vergess Wednesday, he allegedly kicked the door down in entering whereupon the sawmill worker shot him with a .22 rifle. Another deputy, P. D. Logan, then fatally shot Vergess as the later tried to run out the back door, witnesses said.

Deputies, however, stated that Deputy Rickles knocked on the door and while entering, was shot from ambush.

The Vergess dwelling was dynamited Thursday night. Other homes were bombed on Friday after which the "leave by sundown" order was issued.

Miss Flossie Jones, who ran out of the house as the deputy entered, is being held in the county jail for questioning.

Negro Mob Threatens Man Who Crippled Taxicab Driver

SYLACAUGA, Ala. — (ANP) — A Negro mob threatened a Negro last week, and police had to frisk away Harrel Hamilton, 21, of Birmingham, because he shot a colored cab driver, Willie Cole, who is crippled.

According to police chief Willis Dean, Hamilton admitted shooting Cole in Talladega and also killing a white taxi driver, J. W. Pike, in Sylacauga on July 4.

A large crowd of colored people gathered around the jail demanding Hamilton in Talladega, Dean said, and he had to be spirited to Sylacauga. Cole is in critical condition in Talladega hospital.

Mob Chases 65 From Fla. Town

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
By JOHN A. DIAZ

Sat. 6-12-48
(Courier Florida Bureau)

OKEECHOBEE, Fla.—Southern bestiality ran rampant here last week when fifty-five Negro women were brutally beaten by a mob of whites who invaded the Markham Brothers Canning Plant here and attacked sixty-five Negro workers with jack handles, iron pipes and clubs and ordered them out of town! The whites resented the Negroes' working here.

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida told The Courier that he had ordered the State Attorney General to launch a thorough investigation and punish anyone found guilty of the mob violence.

A co-owner of the plant, Allen Markham, told The Courier at Fort Pierce that the cause of the outbreak was the hiring of the Negroes in the plant. He also said that he had exhausted all efforts to get white help in Okeechobee by advertising in newspapers and theatres.

ATTACKED BY NIGHT

Attacking in the night, the mobsters waited until the Negro workers were having their lunch hour and then swarmed into the plant, beating men and women indiscriminately. About twenty men were in the mob.

One Negro was beaten so severely twenty-two stitches were required to sew up his wound at a hospital. Jim Ridgon, the plant's white night foreman, was also severely beaten by the mob which accused him of protecting his Negro workers. His alleged assailant, a D. Simmons, was arrested and released on \$100 bond. *Sat. 6-12-48*

NEGROES LEAVE TOWN

Following the mob's attack, all the Negro workers refused to work in the plant and left town. They had been recruited from all parts of Florida. As a result of the attack plant owners told The Courier that their tomatoes would have to stay on their fields and spoil.

Okeechobee is between Palm Beach and Fort Pierce, both north of Miami.

WESTBROOK PEGLER *The Constitution* 7-23-48 *Atlanta, Ga.* Just When Is a Riot Not a Riot?

NEW YORK—The Grand Jury in Waterloo, Iowa, has indicted on a charge of manslaughter Fred Lee Roberts, a Negro citizen, who fired a shot when he was attacked by a mob of lynchers during a union riot at the plant of the Rath Packing Company last June. In Waterloo, as in several cities in Minnesota, the police flinched and the rioters took control. Only in Kansas City, Kan., in this particular chain of strikes, were the police competent and true to their vows. There the cops drove the goons back into their headquarters and waded in after them. The cops then beat up the goons and the riot stopped dead.

Fred Lee Roberts, of Waterloo, will be acquitted and shoot to kill, not to make a noise, as Fred Lee Roberts did in Waterloo, Iowa. They won't sustained only if he wantonly used more force than he need have to defend himself when the police abandoned him to the mob.

The jury will agree that a man attacked by a mob whose members begin by "rocking" his automobile cannot be expected to exercise calm, legal judgment.

The practice of "rocking" cars began at the big automobile plants in Michigan in riots directed by the United Auto Workers under the political patronage of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Thousands of feet of moving pictures show that this was done with the precision of a battle operation by a military combat team and that the goons wore uniform caps like those of Mussolini's Black Shirts.

And the appalling fact survives that Frank Murphy, then Governor, now on the Supreme Court, called out the National Guard to suppress law-abiding citizens who were trying to resist the rioters.

Any citizen attacked by a mob is, by the definition of all the New Deal "anti-lynching" bills, a victim of lynching. However, these bills all contain a uniform provision exempting lynchings committed by union rioters.

Under the Truman anti-lynching bills, a labor riot prompted by Communist insurgents might cost a thousand lives and lay waste a city and yet remain beneath the official interest of the Department of Justice. On the other hand, a petty disturbance in a sleepy Southern watermelon town in which some suspect was beaten up by three or more assailants while the constable snoozed in the barber's chair, would be "lynching" within the meaning of Truman's civil rights program.

Rioting is the gravest kind of breach of the peace short of treason known to British law. The encyclopedia says it "consists in a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by an assemblage of three or more persons who execute that enterprise in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people."

Within the last 10 days we have had more instances of "tumultuous disturbance by three or more persons who execute that enterprise to the terror of the people."

In Dayton, Ohio, several young women, law-abiding Americans, were laid low by poison gas sprayed by union rioters. That was lynching and the victims, as noted, were not brutish morons accused of rape but were young women going to their work. Now that the police have let them down these and other young women in Dayton are justified in carrying pistols. When the police fail to protect the citizen, the citizen must pro-

About the time the young women were gassed in Dayton, mobs broke out in South Haven, Mich., and Wheeling, W. Va., and disgraceful pictures showed uniformed cops delicately tussling with goons who were "rocking" cars and smashing windshields.

The Riot Act is a legal proclamation intended to put down tumult by warning all members of a mob to disperse. Those who fail to disperse may be prosecuted and if they be shot in any ensuing trouble, the fault is all theirs. We use the Riot Act too sparingly.

The Republican platform condemns all mob violence, but actually the North, not the South, needs the protection and reform. More than 99 percent of the mob action of the last 20 years has been rioting by Roosevelt's unions in the big Northern centers. That is why the Truman anti-lynching bills exempt union riots.

An Army sergeant demonstrated the power of unflinching authority at Perth Amboy, N. J., the same day the cops in Dayton, South Haven and Wheeling dogged it in fear of a few goons. The sergeant had a detail on trucks delivering lifeboats to a boatworks for overhaul. There was a picket line across the gate.

"I have my orders to move these boats and I am prepared to carry out my orders," the sergeant said. "The first man to touch them or interfere with my orders will be shot."

The goons fell away and the boats rolled in.

Violence Flares In St. Louis Labor Disputes

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(NNPA)—Current attempts by the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees to renew a labor contract with the Mitchell Cab company, a colored taxicab concern, flared into violence last Wednesday night with two exchanges of pistol fire and several shots.

Homer Crutchfield, a driver for the company, told police he was fired on last Wednesday night

while driving west on Finney avenue near Vandeventer avenue by four or five men in a dark painted Nash sedan. Although Crutchfield was uninjured, the driver said he returned immediately to the cab company offices at 1023 Elliott avenue.

A Nash sedan, with two bullet holes in the side, was found abandoned later in front of 715 North Vandeventer avenue. Police traced the ownership of the machine to Everett C. Yates, an organizer of the CIO union, who said he had parked the machine on a lot near the union's office at 1110 Pine street last Wednesday night at 7:15 o'clock.

CAR WAS MISSING

He said it was missing when he returned two hours later but he did not report the matter to police because it was customary for other union members to use his machine from time to time.

Police found a wallet in the automobile containing papers belonging to a driver from another cab company. He was being sought for questioning last Thursday.

The bargaining representative of the thirty drivers of the Mitchell company under a contract that expired on Dec. 18. O. T. Davis, supervisor of the company, told police January 5 that his company expected labor trouble soon. He said none of his drivers was going on strike but that drivers of other companies were demanding a union contract for his employees.

APPEAL TO LABOR BOARD

The Mitchell company filed a charge of unfair labor practices against the union before the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board here Jan. 6. The charge was based upon an alleged picket line before the company's office on the day before.

The company asserted none of its drivers was in the picket line or was a member of the union, and that the line thus violated the Taft-Hartley Act. The charge is being investigated by the NLRB.

A spokesman for the union said the charge was "ridiculous." He said no strike existed and no picket line had been established and called the filing of the charge a subterfuge by the company to avoid bargaining on renewal of the contract.

CHARGES BEATING

Lincoln Thurman, a Mitchell driver, was treated at Homer G. Phillips Hospital last Wednesday night for lacerations of the face which he said he suffered when he was assaulted by three men who forced his cab to the curb on Beaumont street between Lucas avenue and Delmar boulevard.

Fernwood Victim Sues City For \$15,000

Seeking \$15,000 damages for injuries suffered when attacked in the Fernwood disturbance of last August 14, Dr. Clarence E. Jamison, 932 Prairie ave., filed suit against the city last week in Circuit Court. The suit is based on the mob violence act under which the city becomes responsible for injuries or damages. Dr. Jamison states he was attacked by a mob at 103rd st., between Halsted and Emerald aves. He says bricks were thrown at his car accounting for damages of \$1,000.

Fla. Governor Wins \$237,500 In Libel Suit

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (SNS)—Gov. Millard Caldwell was awarded \$237,500 by a Federal court jury that included three Negroes. The grant was made March 11 as the results of a libel suit filed by Gov. Caldwell against Collier's magazine.

An article appearing in Collier's stated Gov. Caldwell to have said "mob had saved courts, etc., considerable trouble" in connection with the mobbing of Jesse James Payne. Gov. Caldwell denied the statement centered his suit around that point.

It was reported that Payne, a Negro, was taken from the Madison county jail and shot by a mob, while he was waiting trial for the alleged assault upon the 5-year-old niece of Madison county's Sheriff Lonnie T. Davis.

5 Persons Shot In Riot On Bus

CLEVELAND, ENN., Dec. 2. (AP)—Bradley County Sheriff Cash said five persons were shot on a bus near here today when two passengers, one white and one Negro, began shooting at each other.

The sheriff quoted the bus driver, E. K. McKenzie, of Cleveland, as saying the pistol riot began when the Negro sat down beside Bennett and that Bennett told him to move. When the Negro refused to move, according to the driver, both men jumped out of their seats and began firing.

On Trucker SE Mo Site Of Assault

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—A trucker was wounded in the left shoulder and that Phillips was not hit. Four other persons were taken to a Cleveland hospital for treatment. The driver said the Negro sat down beside Bennett and that Bennett told him to move. When the Negro refused to move, according to the driver, both men jumped out of their seats and began firing.

Farmers Oppose \$4.50 Day Pay

(Special) — An episode of a postwar "Grapes of Wrath" struggle for economic free-

serious. *Jan. 5-21-48*

The city marshal, Ruben Liley, broke up the deadly assault on 45-year-old John Phillips by 12 white farmers. Phillips was pulled from the truck he was driving by the vindictive men. He was being kicked and mauled furiously, when Liley interceded. Four of his assailants were arrested.

With the victim of the time of his assault was his employer, Walter Richardson, operator of a 7,000 acre plantation at Marston just south of here. He was infuriated as he had brought Phillips back to canvas for workers after Phillips had been warned to stop conveying Negroes to outside areas where they were paid higher wages. He threatened to take his bruised and battered employee to the county courthouse at New Madrid and file charges against his assailants after he had received medical attention.

Acting quickly under the threats of the powerful landholder, one of the bosses, Sam Guy, pleaded guilty to assault and paid a fine of \$16.85. The others appeared before Justice of Peace J. K. Driver Wednesday and agreed to pay similar fines. They are James Smith, Charles Simpson and Kinay Thompson.

Mob Victim's Widow Wins First Round In \$50,000 Damage Suit

Flash!!
The action of the United States District Court in dismissing the motion filed against the \$50,000 suit brought by Mrs. Carrie Lee Jones, widow of Corporal John C. Jones, Minden lynch mob victim, the defendant, through his attorneys has admitted several allegations in the suit and has requested a jury trial, it was learned by Attorney A. P. Tureaud, counsel for the defendant, on Tuesday.

S. C. Mob Planned Negro Rope Party

Jan. 5-21-48
CHESTER, S. C.—(ANP)—South Carolina, the secessionist prospect for the new Civil War, was ready last week to lynch a Negro who is supposed to have frightened a white woman.

M. C. Chandler with reporting the arrest of a Negro for frightening a white woman. It is also reported that the alleged incident caused an armed mob to gather to take penal action against whoever was apprehended.

Police Chief M. C. Chandler, who reported the Negro suspect, quoted the Negro as accosting the white woman one and a half miles west of Chester with the remark: "Where do you think you're going?"

When the report got out, officers started a hunt over a five-acre wooded tract. Farmers, textile workers and militia joined in the hunt. They were armed with pistols, shotguns and rifles.

LOOK HOMEWARD

The South is mightily righteous in one reprimand against northern and eastern intruders.
When they cry out against lynchings, segregation and discrimination, we are on solid ground in pointing out where the major race riots have occurred in recent years.

The major race riots have occurred, not in the South, but in the north, east and west. That is generally known to people outside of the north, east and west.

If for no other reason than that there are hundreds of easterners, westerners and northerners at Maxwell Field and Craig Field that might like to draw a finer bead on the problem, it seems wise to cite the origin and nature of recent race riots.

In order that no one will suspect that our information is harvested from a prejudiced source, we will cite it—"Negro Yearbook of 1947," published by the splendid Negro institution, Tuskegee Institute.

SOUTHERN RACE RIOTS

MOBILE—A riot occurred in 1943 at the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co. The "Yearbook" says the riot occurred "under the triple pressure of a stringent labor market, a reconstituted President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and the Union of Marine Shipbuilders." Whites assaulted blacks. Eight Negroes and one white person were injured. Segregated ship ways partially solved the difficulty.

BEAUMONT — Beaumont had had no racial incidents for 25 years and was proud of it. The rumor of a rape in June, 1943, sent a white mob into the Negro section of town. Some 75 Negroes were injured, two fatally. Both Beaumont's whites and Negroes had the impression that newcomers from other places had been responsible. A white committee organized to provide financial restitution for the accompanying vandalism.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—A white and Negro war veteran had a fight and as a result, the Negro was placed in jail. When a lynch mob appeared at the jail, they were dispersed by a sheriff holding a submachine gun. Later, a mob descended on the Negro section. Injuries and property damage were extensive. Peace officers shirked their duty deplorably.

ATHENS, ALA.—Two white brothers attacked a Negro G.I. overseas veteran as he emerged from a theater Aug. 10, 1946. The two white men were jailed, but a mob forced their release. The rioters strapped and clubbed an estimated 50 to 100 Negroes. They otherwise demanded that employers fire Negro employees and give the jobs to white men. The State Highway Patrol quelled the riot.

OTHER RACE RIOTS

DETROIT—The Sojourner Truth Housing Riot of February, 1942, was a dress rehearsal for a later and greater riot. White pickets sought to prevent Negroes from moving into a housing project, their weapons being clubs and baseball bats. The police were on hand, but acted as white "partisans" and the Negroes could not move it.

LOS ANGELES—In June, 1943, there occurred the Zoot Suit Riot. Zoot Suiters were youths of Mexican descent. A mob of 1,000 white soldiers and sailors went after them. Mexicans and Negroes alike were yanked from movie houses and such-like places to be beaten. Policemen were said to have stood approvingly by as the beatings were carried on. It lasted for several days.

DETROIT—"The largest and most sanguinary riot of the war period occurred," the "Yearbook" establishes, "in Detroit during the week of June 20, 1943. Thirty-four persons were killed and there were 461 injuries officially recorded. Over a million man hours of war production were lost . . . Looting and vandalism resulted in losses exceeding \$2,000,000; and the Federal Government spent at least \$100,000 per day during the period of occupation by the army. The Detroit riot was the one ideal-type race riot reported in that there were acts of overt violence committed by mobs of whites and mobs of Negroes. Moreover, it was the one instance in which the riot occurred in a city in which such an incident had been seriously predicted.

"The promotion and upgrading of Negro men at such plants as the Hudson Arsenal and Packard Motors had been met with 'hate strikes' by white fellow-workers . . . Racial tension was heightened by the conflict between the determination of Negroes to secure employment . . . and the resistance raised by many employers and a vocal minority of white workers . . ."

Where did this happen? Somewhere in the Negro-hating South? No, in the land . . . Between 500 and 600 persons were injured where they elect congressmen who agitated damage had been done. . . . Four to five million dollars worth of for anti-segregation and F.E.P.C.

Such facts are no part of the political thinking of northerners, easterners and westerners, but they should be. They should be a look homeward.

HARLEM—The Harlem Riot occurred six weeks later in August, 1943 as a result of a rumor that a white policeman had shot a Negro. A crowd of 3,000 Negroes formed. There was "a wild orgy of vandalism." Negro establishments were generally untouched. The result: "Five persons were dead—all Negroes."

Ocilla Jail Is Stormed By Mob

OCILLA, Ga. — (SNS) — An estimated mob of approximately 200 white potential lynchers were reported to have swarmed on Irwin County jail here last night in an attempt to remove a 22-year-old Negro accused of molesting a white woman.

First reports of the mob action was received from a terror-stricken resident of the South Georgia town.

The accused Negro's name was given as Buford Colson.

Sheriff Tillman Paulk, of Irwin county, admitted late Saturday that mob action was prevalent in the jail's vicinity. He said: "A Negro named Colson was the one the mob was after. He said further that

as late as midnight Saturday the mob had not been dispersed; however, a number of State Patrolmen had been summoned to assist in the situation.

Although he had just returned to Ocilla when contacted for questioning, Sheriff Paulk said he believed the situation could be handled.

The informant who released the tip spoke uneasily as he said Negroes in Ocilla feared for their lives and were helpless at the hands of the mobsters.

Colored Mob Set to Lynch Halted

Incensed by Attack on White Druggist

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Members of his own race, threatened to lynch Frank Mack, 28, ex-convict, who was accused of assaulting and robbing an elderly white druggist, Dr. B. H. Hodge at the point of a knife last week.

Det. John C. McCarty, reported that the presence of J. W. Walker, white detective, prevented an angry mob from harming Mack.

Chased, Caught Robber

It is reported that several members of his race saw Mack attack the druggist and pursued him as he tried to escape. They were joined by policemen and after a lengthy chase Mack was caught by workers and a colored officer, T. B. Mullins.

The mob begged the officers to turn the prisoner over to them as they surrounded the officers and the prisoner, Det. McCarty said.

Druggist Popular

"Let us have him," someone yelled, "when we get done with him he won't trouble you any more."

The officers described Dr. Hodge as a "Good Samaritan" who was loved and respected by colored people in the area near his store. His condition was reported as serious.

Mack is being held without bond pending the outcome of the investigation. He will be charged with armed robbery which carries a penalty of death.

Father Argues Appeal for Jailed Columbian

ATLANTA (NMPA) — The State Court of Appeals last Wednesday heard Homer Loomis Sr., of New York, argue that Homer Loomis Jr., leader of the defunct Columbians of Atlanta was not guilty of rioting "because one man cannot commit a riot," and "because he was not physically present when the alleged riot occurred."

The younger Loomis is under a 12-month sentence for rioting, growing out of a disturbance involving Clifford Hines, a colored youth, and other Columbians. Loomis is also under another 12-month sentence for usurpation of police powers. Both cases are now being studied by the Court of Appeals.

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When asked what the Negro Although he had just returned to Ocilla when contacted for questioning, Sheriff Paulk said he believed the situation could be handled.

Race Tension Erupts After

Hoodlums Riot

CHICAGO, (ANP)—Racial tensions arose once more in the West Pekin district area on Wentworth avenue between 26th and 31st streets in Chicago as white hoodlums began another wave of terrorism last week.

Hoodlums roving the streets early in the morning, between 2 and 3 a. m. smashed windows, started fires and committed 19 acts of violence against 60 Negroes in nearly three weeks of terrorism.

Several reasons are being given for these acts of intolerance. The laxity or lack of police protection by the Pekin Inn police reprisal for a robbery recently committed and renewal of anti-Negro attacks in this region two years ago are all given as causes for the violence.

Leading Negro citizens already have charged Capt. Harry J. O'Connell of the Pekin Inn Police station with attempting to hide the story of the violence. They claim that Capt. O'Connell had not even reported these events to Police Commissioner John C. Prendergast.

The city council has called the police commissioner to answer for the violence. O'Connell has tried to minimize the attacks, and said that investigation of the situation would cause more trouble.

Arlene Jackson, proprietor of a lunchroom whose windows were broken, felt that the hoodlums were getting even for a recent robbery. He said he saw an automobile pull away in the middle of the night after his window was smashed.

Five Burned Out

Five families were burned out in one building as hoodlums tossed a gasoline torch, according to witnesses' descriptions. This building housed 20 families and more than 60 persons.

Mrs. Gladys Collier, already ill, and her two sons were overcome by the smoke and taken to the Cook County Hospital. Fireman hero Tom E. Henderson who rescued two families said the fire was started by incendiaries judging by the way it spread.

Spokesmen from the Mayor Commission on Human relations said these attacks could not have occurred merely because of the robbery of one man. One of the victims, afraid to give her name, said:

"I think it's somebody around here. How else could they pick out the Negro places alone? We've been looking for something to happen for a long time but not this."

Another victim, Mrs. Laura Reed, who had two bricks thrown through

her beauty parlor windows, said "It's the fourth time my windows have been broken. When I complain to the police they say 'It's too bad.'"

Most of the Negroes attacked indicate that they believed nothing will be done about this terrorism. In the violence of two years ago in the same district only one person was arrested, and he was soon released.



SHERMAN HIBBETT, unofficial Mayor of Harlem, who was hauled into court Saturday following a Friday night run-in with a mounted cop over a minor traffic violation. The rear end of the "Mayor's", automobile was parked in the prohibited zone in front of the Apollo theatre. The matter was adjourned until April 20.

3 Found Guilty of Stoning Negroes' Home

Albion, Mich.
Three persons accused of stoning a Negro family's home Saturday were found guilty by Recorder's Judge O. Z. Ide of disturbing the peace.

Placed on six months' probation were Robert Switzer, 19, of 1830 Magnolia; Robert Hollenbaugh, 31, of 1913 Myrtle, and Roy Wayman, 20, of 3995 Grand River.

A fourth man, Elston Bensch, 42 of 2035 Myrtle, was found not guilty.

Police charged they stoned a house at 3420 Harrison into which the Negro family moved last week.

Albion, Mich.
MAYOR VAN ANTWERP, in a formal statement, promised police protection to "any person who is legitimately occupying property which he owns or is renting."

"The law will be upheld," the mayor said. "I have instructed police to take every necessary measure to prevent violence and to act with equal firmness toward any person who seeks to interfere with the rights of the individual person, or toward anyone seeking . . . to agitate or incite disorder. . . ."

St. Louis Mob Victim Say Cops Wouldn't Aid Him

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—Set upon by a mob of 80 or more white men, women and children and beaten to the sidewalk by fists, clubs, 37-year-old Robert Ewing this week charged the police with failure to take into custody and members of the mob.

Ewing said when officers arrived, he requested they take into custody several of the persons of the mob whom he could identify. They failed to do, he said.

Officers at the Deer Street District refused to discuss the matter, just shows what can happen when mobs get out of hand."

Ewing said he was approached by white youths, and after a change of words, the two were joined by a group of short clubs. He drew a knife and hit himself one

Negroes Arm To Meet Klan After Jersey Cross Burning

6-19-48 Chicago Ill

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—

Less than an hour after a fiery cross was placed on the lawn of Leroy Hutson in Wall Township, near here, 30 Negroes armed with rifles, shot-guns and clubs, formed a cordon around the house to prevent an attack. The cross burning was believed to be the work of the Ku Klux Klan. *6-19-48*

Hutson, a former Bronx resident who moved into the all-white rural community with his wife and eight-month-old daughter, Wednesday, said he felt the cross was a warning to him to move. "As far as it is in my power, I will stay," he added.

State police under the direction of Sgt. J. McCormack, investigating the cross burning failed to place the blame on any persons. Wall Township was the center of notorious Klan activity a few years ago. *Chicago Ill*

It was this recollection that caused Hutson's friends to arm themselves and post a guard around his home. Some of the group were members of the NAACP, but Hutson explained that they acted as individuals, and not as members of the organization.

NAACP Denies Connection

6-19-48

NAACP headquarters in New York reported that it had no knowledge of the incident, and pointed out that it does not endorse the use of force.

After inspecting the premises, Sgt. McCormack and men visited the neighboring homes and warned all residents to stay clear. He returned several times during the night to make sure there was no further disturbance. Hutson praised him as most co-operative.

Asked if he felt the cross burning was the work of Klansmen, Hutson said, "Ideas we have, but no proof."

Hutson is a radio engineer for the Evans Laboratory here. Several years ago, the laboratory site was headquarters for Klan activities in Wall Township.

The last cross burning reported in New Jersey was in 1940, when the German American Bund and the Ku Klux Klan were contemplating a merger. The Bund was outlawed soon after that and the Klan was outlawed here in 1946.

Councilman's Home Bombed

CLAREMONT — The home of Councilman Charles V. Carr was damaged by a mysterious bombing Saturday night and local police are completely stumped.

The prominent attorney, who is well known in State and national politics, was visiting a sister in Los Angeles, Cal., with his wife and two children at the time of the explosion.

Police connect the bombing with another one which wreaked serious damage at the home of Henry (Buster) Matthews, a client of Carr's who lives in another section of town.

Carr's house is located on South Boulevard in Cleveland's Glenville area, one of the finest Negro residential sections in the country.

Police said they have several theories on which they are working but failed to reveal any. Carr, when contacted by The Courier in Los Angeles, stated he had no idea why any one should wish to do him harm, although he wondered if his objection to recent police raids on the "small fry" in the numbers racket while the major operators went unmolested might have something to do with the action.

Face Charges Of Inciting Racial Riot

3-Man Police Force Resigns In Face Of Public Criticism

MT. STERLING, Ohio—(ANP) —Seven white men who forced a Negro war veteran to leave his home, were bound over to the grand jury by Justice of Peace Harold Brown in London, Ohio, last week, on charges of inciting a riot. The court action came after three weeks of racial trouble here and also brought the resignation of the city's three-man police force.

The charges were preferred by Rodney W. Bennett, 37-year-old ex-GI, who said he was forced from his home on the night of May 5 by a group of men. He said the trouble began May 1, when a fight broke out between

Negroes and whites. There had been one other incident the week before.

Several days later, Bennett said he was awakened in his home by men and asked how soon he could leave town. He said he saw the men in the shadows outside his home. Dressing quickly, he left the house and spent the night with a friend.

OVERFLOW OFFICE

The hearing on the charges attracted a large audience overflowing the justice of peace's office. The hearing was later moved to the Madison county probate court room.

Those named as participants in the forced eviction are Jack Burkirk, 20; Taylor Bowshier, 23; Gene Bowshier, 21; Emmett Nance, 20; Frank Shaw, 24; Fred Morrison, 39; and Charles (Jake) Skiver, 24. They were released under \$200 bond pending the September meeting of the grand jury.

Mayor Harry Junk disclosed the resignation of the entire police force. Although he said the three officers resigned in face of public criticism, he refused to elaborate on the racial situation which led to Bennett's charges being filed.

HAD TROUBLE

"We have had a lot of trouble," he said. "Everything's all right now. It's my job to protect the public."

Prior to the resignation of the officers, there had been a meeting of the business men in town, but Mayor Junk said he did not know who called the meeting or why.

Bennett is a native of Mt. Sterling, and served 39 months in the service. He formerly attended Wilberforce university.

WHITE ADA COUPLE THREATENED BY MOB FOR DINING NEGROES IN FEDERAL HOUSING APARTMENT

ADA—Angered when a white couple entertained a Negro teacher, his wife, two children and an honor student from the separate school in their Kerr Heights federal housing project apartment, distant white neighbors gruffly approached the white hosts, threatening physical violence about 10 p. m., July 23, if they refused to "get rid of the Negroes," it was revealed here. *Set 8-7-48*

Circulate Eviction Petition

The mob-like group last week circulated a petition demanding eviction of the family for having the Negroes in for supper and spending a period in political discussions. *Set 8-7-48*

Minister Quells Mob

The host tenants in question were identified as Mr. and Mrs. Max Schacter. Mrs. Schacter is reported stating that other guests were Douglas Epperson, son of a leading white minister, the Rev. *Oklahoma City* *Set 8-7-48* Mitchel S. Epperson, who had to be called to quell the mob after city police are alleged to have refused to intervene since the project was outside city limits.

Schacters Stand By Constitutional Rights

The local commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) is quoted as having advised the Schacters to move before the petition for their eviction is presented to the housing officials. However, the Schacters expressed determination to stand by their constitutional rights and remain in their rental apartment. *Set 8-7-48*

City, County Officers Keep Hands Off

Mrs. Schacter also said the sheriff told her "if you are molested again call us."

No tenants in the Schacter's housing unit registered complaints.

The Negro guests were reported embarrassed by the mob action and left. They were not otherwise identified.

Name National Guard Instructor As Leader

Mrs. Schacter identified the mob leader as a six-foot-five army sergeant who is attached as instructor in the local National Guard and under armed force oath to not enter into political situations except when ordered to do so by army headquarters of our governor. *Set 8-7-48*

6-Foot-Five Sergeant Denies Threats

Following print of Mrs. Schacter's accusing identification, Sgt. W. R. Elsey, who lives in another apartment unit at Kerr Heights,

Mob Takes Prisoner From Police

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—Flash-
ing knives, brass knuckles, a cop's
broken nose, and a wounded mob
ring-leader climaxed a free-for-all
at 15th and South Streets Sunday
when a mob of 400 tried to take
prisoners from Patrolmen John
King and Henry Jordon.

The patrolmen had arrested two
seamen who were disorderly and
using abusive language. Other sea-

men protested and urged the crowd
to free their buddies.

Patrolman Elbert Bannister, an off
duty plainclothesman, grabbed a
knife about to be plunged into the
back of one of the arresting officers.
As he wrested the knife from the
wielder, Bannister went down under
a crushing blow from a pair of brass
knuckles which broke his nose. As
John Smith, 39, the alleged attacker,
fled, Bannister fired two warning
shots. Smith kept running. Then
Bannister brought him down with
two shots.

CROWD DISPERSED

Meanwhile the crowd had gone
Bricks and other missiles were
thrown at the policemen. During
height of the rioting the first two
seamen escaped. Two more off-
duty policemen came to the aid of
their comrades. The crowd still
tried to free four men under arrest.
Finally several carloads of police
reinforcements arrived and the crowd
was dispersed.

At the hearing Sunday morning
Robert Frazier, 28, merchant sea-
man, and Rupert Malmer, 23, were
charged with inciting to riot and
were held in \$2,500 bail. Edward
Kelly was fined \$10 and cost on
charges of interfering with an of-
ficer. Smith was confined to Grad-
uate Hospital for treatment.

North And South

To the Editor of The News
 Lynch law is mob law. Mobs are more in the North than in the South. Mobs in the North are made up of union strikers. A recent mob in an Alabama town was broken and 16 were indicted and most of them fined.

In the North a strikers' mob recently destroyed much of the property of the factory in which they worked and which fed them and their families. Besides, they went in and injured brutally about 200 innocent workers whose only crime was working as supposed if free American citizens. What does Mr. Truman call this? Is it "civil rights"? No, they are voters. Why not call the lynch law a mob law and protect the civil rights of the North and let foreigners know he is in favor of freedom to work in the entire U. S. A.?

Negroes now are many times more prosperous on the farms and in the towns. They have 10 times as many school children as formerly and many churches. Southern states are doing a good work and wish to have their rights only and not the rights of running the rights of the North.

The South is a land that has known sorrow and tears, a land seared by war, but a land of legend, a land of song, a land of hallowed and heroic memories. Eight of the 14 presidents previous to 1865 were born in the South.

Shortly before his death, Sen. George F. Hoar, the very brilliant representative of Massachusetts made the following statement in a speech.

"I might indulge in saying that though my life politically and personally has been a life of almost constant strife with the leaders of the Southern people, yet, as I have grown older, I have learned not only to respect and esteem but to love the virtues which make up the glories of these free states. I know their value of social equality and companionship, and I might say fairly and properly that it is not wise for the people of the North to undertake to deal rashly or judge hastily of the feelings so deeply implanted in their bosoms."

MAX M. ROSENAU.
 Athens, Ala.

Supreme Court Shuns Tenn. Riot Case

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) The United States Supreme Court has declined to review the conviction of Lloyd Kennedy by Tennessee courts on a charge of assault to commit murder, growing out of the Columbia, Tennessee, race riot, February 26, 1946.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing Kennedy, contended that constitution rights of the defendant had been violated by systematic exclusion of colored persons from grand and petty juries in Maury County where the trial took place.

The State of Tennessee denied this, asserting that ten colored persons were among the 109 veniremen summoned for duty on the jury which indicted Kennedy and William A. Pitlow, a co-defendant, who was acquitted.

Kennedy was charged with the shooting of Ray Austin, a white man, when a group of twenty-five policemen, headed by the sheriff, ordered anyone in the Blair Barber Shop to come out with their hands up. The officers had gone from door to door in "Mink Slide," the colored area, ordering persons to come out.

Blast Answers Order

A shotgun blast from inside the barbershop answered their order. Austin was hit in the leg. When the police broke into the shop, they found Kennedy and Pitlow inside.

The race riot at Columbia followed an incident in which a colored youth struck a white storekeeper, who had slapped his mother.

Kennedy was sentenced to serve five years in the state penitentiary. He is the only one of the original twenty-five defendants in the Columbia riot cases. Twenty-three of them were acquitted, and one of the two convicted was freed on appeal.

The Tennessee Supreme Court affirmed Kennedy's conviction.

White Man And Negro Open Fire In Crowded Bus: Five Wounded

CLEVELAND, Tenn.—Dec. 3—(AP) Five white persons were shot in a

Tennessee

Mayor, Sheriff Now Know Little How Negro Feels

LOUDON, Tenn.—The county sheriff and the mayor of Loudon, both white, this week got a taste of what life for a Negro in the South is like, when they were forced to send a frantic appeal to Gov. Jim McCord to send the state national guard and guard airplanes to put down a threatening lynch mob.

The sheriff, Henry McDonald, and two of his deputies last Thursday night caused the death of a hillbilly singer, Ray Brewster, also white, when they shot the tires of his speeding car. Popular sentiment against the law officials rose to fever heat, and a mob armed with shotguns and axes marched on the county building, but were held off by gunfire from the local police, while the appeal for protection was telephoned to the state capital.

Four companies of national guard and six airplanes were sent to the scene to disperse the mob and rescue the embattled sheriff and his aides.

There is an exchange between a white man and Negro on a crowded bus near here yesterday. Bradley County Sheriff Bud Cash said he was told by the bus driver, E. K. McKenzie, that the shooting began when the Negro sat down by the white man and refused to move to the rear of the bus.

The men who did the shooting were identified by Sheriff Cash as Jack Bennett, white, of Calhoun, Tenn., and James A. Phillips, Negro, of Charleston, Tenn. Both were arrested and charged with assault with intent to murder.

THE TWO MEN, said to be about 25 years of age, are being held in the Cleveland jail. Late last night Justice of the Peace W. L. Ledford said there was no evident tension in Cleveland about the shooting and that "everything is quiet around the jail."

Bennett suffered a flesh wound in the right shoulder. He was treated and released at the General Hospital here. Phillips was not hit.

A nurse at General Hospital said all of the four other persons wounded were expected to recover. Edward Thomas, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Grady Duggan, of Charleston, each were struck in the head by bullets. D. L. Stansbery, of Charleston, was wounded in the right shoulder, and Mrs. J. M. Crease-man, of Charleston, was shot in the hip.

The nurse said all four had a restful night last night. She said Stansbery was in the most serious condition of the four but that he was making satisfactory progress. His condition was listed as serious.

The shooting began about four miles from Cleveland while the rural bus en route to Charleston, 12 miles away.

The driver reported the Negro sat down beside Bennett and that Bennett told him to move. When the Negro refused, both men jumped from the bus and began firing.

HE SAID A BULLET hit in the back of the driver's seat and another buried itself in front of him. He stopped the bus. The passengers made a mad scramble for the door.

Deputy Sheriff Duke Hibben said he arrived at the scene and asked who had done the shooting. He said the Negro was standing nearby and replied, "I'm the one."

Hibben said he took a foreign make pistol from the Negro. Bennett, arrested at a hospital, had a .32-caliber pistol, he said.

Mob Burns Texas

The Marker Negroes' Homes

Aug 9-26-48
By Ed Hardy

HOUSTON, Tex.—A shocking case of the burning down by several white men of Negro homes in Liberty Terrace, East Houston, was unfolded to this reporter in an interview with the Negro residents of the community who witnessed the event, and who were shot at while helping put out the fires that had been set. One of the same group was responsible.

lynch-minded white men was arrested on charges of arson, and is now out on bail. **THIS PARTICULAR PART** of Liberty Terrace is an area where poverty-stricken Negro families,

A widow, Mrs. Johnson, who is half-paralyzed from an injury received at work; her brother, who is incapacitated from army service in World War I; and Mrs. Johnson's two children, a girl of 13 and a boy of 15, were burned out completely when the small group of whites set

fire to three Negro homes during the last week of August. The houses that were burned were well within the area set

At 8:30 p.m. one night, 13 year old Lois Johnson, sitting at a window, saw a white man pouring liquid from a can onto the side of the house. A moment later she saw him touch off the flames, and simultaneously two other neighboring homes began to burn. She aroused her family, which fled the house and called out all the neighbors. Since the community has no fire protection or running water, the Negro people quickly organized a bucket brigade and began to fight the fires.

The burning of these houses was intended to show that even though Negroes owned this area, this hand of Ku Kluxers intended to prevent Negroes from building on it. There is no doubt that these Ku-Kluxers were directly incited and stimulated by the vicious wave of anti-Negro propaganda unleashed by the Dixiecrats in the press and over the air.

Progressive forces in Houston are rallying for the conviction of the arsonists.

SUDDENLY shot-gun slugs began to whiz by their heads. The few whites who had set the fires wanted the houses to burn completely down and had prepared to shoot at and drive away those fighting the fires. Determined not to be driven off, the Negro people stood their ground, and one of them ran for a shotgun and began to blast back. The attacking group ran away.

Two of the three homes were saved from total destruction, but suffered damage. Mrs. Johnson and her family saw their home burned to ashes.

This incident is a repetition of what occurred in June 1947, when in the same community two Negro homes were set ablaze. The Negro

Crowd Brings Three Riot Cars; Three Arrested

NORFOLK—Two white male clerks in a grocery store at the northeast intersection of Lewis and Cumberland streets were summarily removed and new men installed in their places upon the opening of the store Friday morning, after the company management had learned that they had been somehow involved in an incident on the previous afternoon which caused a crowd of between 400 and 500 resentful colored citizens to lay siege to the store.

What has been described as a near-riot developed in the densely populated residential section, but heads of the police division have taken no official cognizance of it, in so far as issuing any statement tending to enlighten the public as to just what took place.

A dozen or more policemen were used to hold in check and disperse the big crowd.

ARRESTS MADE

Three arrests were made as an outgrowth of the disturbance. Two girls and one man were taken in custody on disorderly conduct or "failure to move on" charges. One of the girls was a minor, police told the Guide shortly after the arrests were made.

The crowd gathered following circulation of reports that two white men had been discovered closeted nearby with two young colored girls.

POLICE ARRIVE—A call to police headquarters brought three squad cars loaded with policemen, whose bristling revolvers and swaying clubs effected the safe release of the two couples from the besieged place, according to neighborhood spectators.

On arrival, police found a menacing group whose numbers had already passed one hundred, with actual siege set upon the store. Officers banged on the store door. It was opened by a male hand from the inside. A couple of policemen entered, and engaged in a conversation with the quartet inside.

The officers are said to have come out, conversed briefly with other officers, then reentered the

store.

MEN SENT AWAY

Finally, while the officers on the outside cleared a pathway, the policemen who had gone into the building reappeared with the two clerks under protective guard, led them to a waiting automobile, and bade them to be gone.

Going back into the store, they escorted the two girls out under police protection, and warned them to flee for their own safety.

One of the girls, reported to be 18 years old and a juvenile, wearing slacks, make good her getaway from the menacing crowd amidst jeers, jibes, and epithets of wrathful women.

The other, claiming to be 23 years of age, on coming out is said to have acted more defiantly than frightened. She was sullen, reports state, displaying a "none of your business" attitude.

She was immediately pounced upon by enraged women who tore at her hair and pummelled her from head to foot. Officers rescued her, loaded her into a police car, and drove from the scene.

During the melee, two arrests were made. Doris Boykins, who gives her age as 23, and whose address is listed as New York avenue in Oak Wood, was charged with disorderly conduct on the grounds of failing to move on when told to do so by a police officer. She drew a fine of \$5 and costs.

John Cooley was arrested on a similar charge, but did not appear in Police Court to defend himself.

A policeman, recorded as arresting and booking the girl, merely testified that while a crowd was blocking the sidewalks, he told the girl to move on, that she had refused, and he had "brought her in." He made no mention of the other widely reported incidents in connection with the disturbance.

TESTIMONY REVIEWED

Testifying in her own defense, Doris Boykins told the court that it was impossible for her to move because she was being beaten by a crowd of persons. She displayed scratches and bruises on her chest which she alleged were administered by her assailants. In reply to a question from the court, the officer denied having seen anyone assault the girl. She didn't make any reference to the circumstances leading up to her arrest.

Doris Boykins later admitted to a reporter for the Journal and Guide that she was one of the two girls over which the disturbance arose. She claimed, however, that the crowd was mistaken in its impression that something improper had been taking place in the store.

She stated that she, in company with the younger girl, had gone to the store to make purchases in a regular manner. While there, she said, the closing time came, and the manager locked the door against further admittance, meanwhile continuing to serve the two girls.

GIRL'S STORY

Doris Boykins, a plain, dark brown skin girl, weighing about 85 pounds, with short, unkempt hair, said that while they were

making purchases a man knocked on the door but was not admitted, being told the store was closed.

She said that the two of them had not been in the place unduly long before they observed the crowd collecting. (A third clerk, it is learned, had already left the store when the incident occurred.) She claimed that her companion had made purchases amounting to \$4.68, which she said were lost in the scuffle.

TOLD TO RUN

The girl told the reporter that while the officers were talking to them in the store, they were told that the menacing crowd on the streets thought "something wrong" was occurring, and that they would have to run for their lives when they got out.

She asserted that, after she had been rescued by the police and placed in a squad car, she asked the officers to take her to a Smith street address, but instead one replied, "No, I am taking you in." She was later booked at the Second Precinct Police Station on a disorderly conduct charge.

Saturday morning the two clerks reported to the store accompanied by a police escort, neighbors stated. Shortly after their arrival an official of the company operating the business came upon the scene and replaced both of the clerks with new men.

Five Families

Burned Out In

4-18-48
Torch-Tossing
Daily World

CHICAGO (ANP)—Racial tensions arose once more in the West Pekin district area on Wentworth Ave., between 26th and 31st Sts., in Chicago as hoodlums began another wave of terrorism last week.

Hoodlums roaming the streets early in the mornings between 2 and 3 a. m. smashed windows, started fires and generally committed 19 acts of violence against 60 Negroes in nearly three weeks of terrorism.

Several reasons are being given for these acts of intolerance. The laxity or lack of police protection by the Pekin Inn police, reprisal for a robbery recently committed and renewal of anti-Negro attacks in this region two years ago are all given as causes for the violence.

CHARGE STORY HIDDEN

Leading Negro citizens already have charged Captain Harry J. O'Connell of the Pekin Inn Police station with attempting to hide the story of the violence. They claim that Capt. O'Connell had not even reported these events to Police Commissioner Jno. C. Prendergast.

The city council has called the police commissioner to answer for this wave of violence against Negroes. O'Connell has tried to minimize the attacks, and said that investigation of the situation would cause more trouble.

Archie Jackson, proprietor of a lunchroom whose windows were broken, felt that the hoodlums were getting even for a recent robbery. He said he saw an automobile pull away in the middle of the night right after his window was smashed.

FAMILIES BURNED OUT

Five families were burned out in one building as hoodlums tossed a gasoline torch, according to witnesses' descriptions. This building housed 20 families and more than 60 persons.

Mrs. Gladys Collier, already ill, and her two sons were overcome by the smokes and taken to the Cook County hospital. Fireman hero Tom E. Henderson who rescued two families said the fire was started by incendiaries judging by the way it spread.

Spokesmen from Mayor's Commission on Human relations said these attacks could not have occurred merely because of the robbery of one man. One of the victims, afraid to give her name, said:

"I think it's somebody around

here. How else could they pick out the Negro places alone? We've been looking for something to happen for a long time but not this."

WINDOWS BROKEN

Another victim, Mrs. Laura Reed, who had two bricks thrown thru her beauty parlor windows, said: "It's the fourth time my windows have been broken. When I complain to the police they say 'It's too bad.'"

Most of the Negroes attacked indicated that they believed nothing will be done about this terrorism. In the violence of two years ago in the same district only one person was arrested, and he was soon released.

A typical remark on the police protection came from a resident of the neighborhood for 25 years: "They don't seem to give us any protection. For the past two years we have been the objects of terrorism."

Atlanta, Ga. Sun 4-18-48

MORE VIOLENCE IN ST. LOUIS CAB STRIFE

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Four shootings and telephoned-death threats against union officials last Wednesday night and early Thursday morning marked the renewal of violence involving Negro taxicab drivers here.

One cab driver suffered a serious gunshot wound, two were fired upon but not hit, and shots were fired into the home of the president of CIO taxicab union. Three other union officials were threatened anonymously with bombings and death unless settlement is reached in a current labor dispute with the Mitchell Cab Company a firm catering to Colored passengers.

Meanwhile, about 300 drivers from 12 Negro cab companies voted last Tuesday to authorize the executive board of the CIO Taxicab drivers Union Local 22, to call a city-wide strike after March 31. The union is seeking a master contract covering all Negro cab companies in St. Louis.

The three drivers who were attacked were fired upon from a dark colored sedan occupied by four of five Negro men, police said. Police expressed the belief that the same group also fired at the union president home.

CABBIE WOUNDED

William Harvey, 27, driver of a DeLuxe cab, was wounded seriously by a gunshot wound in neck and right side of the face. He told police the occupants of a black sedan fired on him as the car sped past him at about 10:20 p. m. A passenger in Harvey's cab was not injured.

About 40 minutes later, several shots were fired into the home of Finnis Simms, Colored, president of the cab drivers union, which is affiliated with the CIO United Distribution Workers. Simms was not at home at the time of the shooting. An upstairs tenant at Simms home, Carter Lyons, heard the shots and found bullet holes in a door and window on the first floor.

At 11:30 last Wednesday night another DeLuxe driver, Cornelius Woodard, was fired on as he drove on Chestnut street near 15th street by the occupants of a speeding black sedan, he told police. The bullets hit the front fender of the cab, police said.

About midnight, shots were fired into a Mitchell cab. The driver, Velmor Allen, was not injured.

Police reported that anonymous telephone threats were received by three officials of the United Distri-

bution Workers, and Arthur Johnson, Negro, an organizer for the union.

DETECTIVES HEAR THREATS

Detectives called to union headquarters, listened on an extension telephone to a threat received by Richard Kavner, business representative of the union. The anonymous caller offered Kavner money to settle the labor dispute with the Mitchell firm, police said, then threatened that the union officials would be bombed and their families killed if the the dispute is not settled. Police traced the call to a pay telephone at the Union Railroad station.

Union spokesman said all union drivers employed by Mitchell are out on a strike and have been replaced by non-union operators. The Management of Mitchell has charged that drivers of other cab companies have been trying to coerce Mitchell drivers into joining the union.

**Special Police Detail
Is Needed To Disperse
Negro Throng In Harlem**
Montgomery Ala.
Mon. 5-17-48

NEW YORK — (AP) — Turbulent crowds of Negroes milling about a Harlem shopping area brought a special police detail of 150 men to the scene early, Sunday.

The disorders, which resulted in the arrest of three Negroes on charges of disorderly conduct, followed ejection of a woman from a grocery for alleged shoplifting. *5-17-48*

Several hundred persons gathered in the area near the store. A stone was hurled through a store window and beer bottles were thrown from rooftops during the demonstration. *Mon*

The large police detail was sent following attempts by smaller police squads to disperse the crowds.

The ranks of the demonstrators thinned out during the early morning hours after a Negro public relations counsel, Neil Scott, made a radio appeal to the crowds to return to their homes.

Seven Bound Over For Vet

"Force-Out"

Daily World
Winton, O.
Wed 6-2-48
**3-Man Police
Force Resigns**

In Ohio Town

MT. STERLING, O.—(ANP) — Seven white men who forced a Negro war veteran to leave his home were bound over to the grand jury by Justice of Peace Harold Brown in London, O., last week on charges of inciting a riot. The court action came after three weeks of racial trouble here and also brought the resignation of the city's three-man police force.

The charges were preferred by Rodney W. Bennett, 37-year-old ex GI, who said he was forced from his home on the night of May 5 by a group of men. He said the trouble began May 1 when a fight broke out between Negroes and whites. There had been one other incident a week before. Several days later, Bennett said he was awakened in his home by men and asked how soon he could leave town. He said he saw the men in the shadows outside his home. Dressing quickly, he left the house and spent the night with a friend.

MANY ATTRACTED

Daily World
The hearing on the charges attracted a large audience overflowing the justice of peace's office. The hearing was later moved to the madison county probate court room.

Those named as participants in the forced eviction are Jack Buckirk, 20, Talyor Bowshier, 23; Gene Bowshier, 21; Emmett Nance, 30; Frank Shaw, 24; Fred Morrison, 39; and Charles (Jake Skiver), 24. They were released under \$200 bond pending the September meeting of the grand jury. *Winton, O.*

Mayor Harry Junk disclosed resignation of the entire police force. Although he said the three officers resigned in face of public criticism he refused to elaborate on the situation which led to Bennett's charges being filed. *Wed 6-2-48*

"We have had a lot of trouble", he said. "Everything's all right now. It's my job to protect the public."

SEEK PARDON FOR
COLUMBIA VICTIM

March 18, 1948

NEW YORK, March 18--Upon the clemency of Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee depends the freedom of Loyd Kennedy, last of the defendants in the tragic Columbia riot case. Kennedy, convicted of assault with intent to commit murder, was denied a new trial by the United States Supreme Court in a decision handed down on March 8.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who conducted the defense of the 32 accused men and women, prepared this week to ask for a pardon for Kennedy following the Supreme Court decision. Of the 32 persons indicted, only Kennedy was convicted. He received a sentence of not more than five years in the state penitentiary.

The famous Columbia case grew out of a riot in the small Tennessee town on the night of February 25-26, 1946. On the preceding afternoon, a Negro youth struck a white store proprietor who had slapped the youth's mother. Immediately, the white community was aroused and there were rumors of lynching. The state highway patrol and the state militia were called in. They surrounded the Negro district and at daybreak, followed by a mob of white civilians, invaded the area systematically searching every Negro home, assaulting men, women and children and destroying their property. Meanwhile some of the Negroes had armed to protect themselves. As the mob, composed of police, militia and civilians, approached the Blair Barber Shop, a shotgun blast, allegedly fired from inside the shop, inflicted a minor wound on Ray Austin, one of the

During this affray, a white patrolman received a minor injury of the thigh resulting from a pellet from a shotgun. For this William Pillow and Loyd Kennedy were indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit murder in the first degree. They were tried in the circuit court of Maury County, Tenn. The trial resulted in Pillow's acquittal and Kennedy's conviction and sentence to confinement for five years in the State Penitentiary.

NAACP lawyers appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Tennessee in June, 1947. The conviction was affirmed.

In the petition before the Supreme Court of the United States, it was pointed out that Kennedy had been denied his constitutional rights in that Negroes had been systematically excluded from the juries indicting and convicting him.

They were acquitted, and one of the two convicted was freed on appeal. *Wash. Post* 3-17-48. The Tennessee Supreme Court affirmed Kennedy's conviction.

Columbia Riot Victim Appeals To High Court

WASHINGTON — Culminating their long battle to defend the victims of the now infamous Columbia, Tenn., riot cases, NAACP attorneys filed a petition for certiorari and brief in support thereof in behalf of Loyd Kennedy with the clerk of the United States Supreme Court. *1-31-48*

On Feb. 25, 1946, in Columbia a Negro youth struck a white store proprietor because the proprietor slapped his mother. Subsequently, State Highway Patrolmen and State National Guardsmen terrorized the Negro community by mauling, beating and shooting innocent Negro citizens and by wrecking their homes and business establishments.

Supreme Court Shuns Tenn. Riot Case

Kennedy was charged with the shooting of Ray Austin, a white man, when a group of twenty-five policemen, headed by the sheriff, ordered anyone in the Blair Barber Shop to come out with their hands up. The officers had gone from door to door in "Mink Slide," the colored area, ordering persons to come out. *Daily World*

A shotgun blast from inside the barbershop answered their order. Austin was hit in the leg. When the police broke into the shop, they found Kennedy and Pitlow inside. The race riot at Columbia followed an incident in which a colored youth struck a white storekeeper, who had slapped his mother. *Atlanta*

Kennedy was sentenced to serve five years in the state penitentiary. He is the only one of the original twenty-five defendants in the Columbia riot cases. Twenty-three of whom were acquitted.

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The State of Tennessee denied this, asserting that ten colored persons were among the 109 veniremen summoned for duty on the jury which indicted Kennedy and William A. Pitlow, a co-defendant, who was acquitted.

police officers. Kennedy was accused and convicted of firing this shot.

On August 13, 1946, the trial of 26 Negroes who were indicted in connection with the riot commenced. One of these defendants, Tommy Baxter, died before the trial, leaving a total of 25. Of this number, 23 were acquitted on October 4, 1946. On January 31, 1947, the prosecuting attorney recommended the acquittal of the two who were convicted. On November 18, 1946, two others, William A. Pillow and Kennedy, were tried. The following day, Pillow was acquitted and Kennedy convicted.

On June 5, 1947, it was reported in a Tennessee newspaper that five of the defendants were nolle prossed (not to be prosecuted). Three others against whom indictments were returned were never prosecuted. Two of these were the mother and son whose dispute with a radio repairman originally caused the riot.

U.S. Court Asked to Review Conviction in Tenn. Riot

43a Afro-American
Baltimore They were tried in the Circuit Court of Maury County, Tenn. The trial resulted in Pillow's acquittal and Kennedy's sentence.

WASHINGTON
Culminating their long battle to defend the victims of the now infamous Columbia, Tenn., cases, NAACP attorneys on Jan. 17, filed a petition for certiorari and brief in behalf of Lloyd Kennedy with the clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court. *Sax. 1-31-48*

On Feb. 25, 1946, in Columbia a youth struck a white store proprietor because the proprietor slapped his mother. Subsequently, State Highway Patrolmen and Guardsmen terrorized the colored community by mauling, beating and shooting innocent citizens and by wrecking their homes and business establishments.

Patrolman Hurt

During this affray, a white patrolman received a minor injury of the thigh from a shotgun. For this, William Pillow and Lloyd Kennedy were indicted for assault with intent to commit murder in the first degree.

53 DIE IN SOMALILAND RIOT

43a-1948
Strife Starts With Independence

Parade to Impress U. N. Body

New York, N. Y., 1-14-48

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 13 (UP)—

Fifty-three persons were killed and eighty-seven injured in a two-hour battle with bullets, arrows, broken bottles and knives between Italians and Somali natives at Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, the British Army reported today. *Head.*

The report said the rioting, murder and looting were touched off when pro-Italian gangs broke up a parade staged Sunday by the Somali Youth League, which was seeking to impress its independence aspirations on a visiting four-power United Nations commission investigating former Italian colonies. *1-14-48*

British occupation forces clamped a curfew on the city, forbade gatherings of more than five and threw "some rabble-rousers" into a camp established for Italian war prisoners.

Native (Italian Somaliland)

CURFEW PLACED ON ACCRA

The Times lest more riots occur in the near future. *4-2-48*
African Ex-Servicemen Riot in
Protest on Grievances

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Feb. 29
 (Reuters)—Six P. M. to 6 A. M.
 curfew was imposed here today as
 more police were drafted into the
 town, after yesterday's rioting in
 which two African ex-service men
 were killed and twenty-three in-
 jured. *New York, N.Y.*

Yesterday's clashes occurred
 when the Africans were marching
 to petition the Governor on griev-
 ances including unemployment and
 the imprisonment of African serv-
 ice men courtmartialed in Burma.

Stones were thrown, police used
 tear gas and shots were fired.

In rioting that followed Euro-
 peans were attacked, vehicles dam-
 aged, shops looted and a big de-
 partment store set ablaze.

ENGLAND SEIZES
TOP AFRICAN

LEADERS

Oakland, Calif.
 LONDON, March 29—As an af-
 termath of the recent West African
 Gold Coast riots, the British Govern-
 ment has arrested many of West Afri-
 ca's leading intellectuals.

Those held are: Dr. J. B. Danquah,
 top intellectual and longtime politic-
 ian; Mr. Kwame Nkruma, lately of
 Lincoln University and the Univers-
 ity of Pennsylvania in the U. S.,
 where he secured his M. A. and Mas-
 ter of Science degrees, respectively;
 Mr. Ako Adjei (Barrister-at-Law)
 and recipient of a Master of Science
 degree in journalism at Columbia
 University; Barrister E. Akufo-Addo,
 with a Bachelor of Arts from Oxford
 University; Barrister E. O. Lamptey
 (LL. B., London); and W. Ofori Atta
 (B. A., Cambridge.)

The California Times
 Serious repercussions are expected
 over the Gold Coast affair and the
 subsequent arrests of these intellect-
 uals, since Dr. Banquah is the brother
 of the late Nana Ofori Atta, and Mr.
 Ofori Atta is a son of the late famous
 Gold Coast potentate. *Tri.*

All of West Africa is in turmoil and
 the United Kingdom is apprehensive

Soldiers (Africa)